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EXTRAORDINARY

PART I—Section 1

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MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 29th December 1950

SUBJECT:—*Import licences for Raw Silk and Spun Silk Yarn made from Silk Waste for January-June 1951 from soft currency area and Japan.*

No. 183-ITC(P.N.)/50.—For the licensing period January-June 1951 licences will be issued for Raw Silk from Japan and Soft Currency Countries to:—

- (a) State Governments to meet the requirements of handloom industries;
- (b) Silk weaving mills and factories employing powerlooms.
- (c) Factories employing spindles worked by power, but not containing looms.
- (d) Actual users of raw silk who use it for the manufacture of goods other than silk fabrics.
- (e) Established importers.
- (f) Zari Industry.

2 The quota admissible to State Governments is being intimated to them by the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi and the Governments concerned should intimate to the Chief Controller of Imports whether they are able to take up the entire quota offered to them. The names of nominees, if any, through whom the State Governments wish to import may also be intimated to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.

3. Applicants of categories (b), (c) & (d) should forward their applications to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, in the manner and by the date prescribed for actual users in the Commerce Ministry's Public Notice No. 150-ITC (P.N.)/50, dated the 15th December, 1950. Their applications should be supported by the State Directors of Industries Certificates showing *inter alia* the number of their powerlooms and/or spindles and the purpose for which Raw Silk is required by them *i.e.*, for manufacturing Silk Fabrics, Warps and Wefts, Hosiery etc., etc.

4. Applicants of category (b) will be given licences to the extent of Rs. 350 for every loom certified by the Director of Industries. Applicants of category (c) will be given licences to the extent of Rs. 35 for every spindle similarly certified. Applicants of category (d) will be given licences to cover 1½ months' requirements as similarly certified.

5. Established importers should apply to the Import Trade Controllers at the ports in accordance with the procedure laid down for them in Public Notice No. 150-ITC(P.N.)/50, dated the 15th December, 1950. They will be given licences for Japan on a quota of 40 per cent. of half of their best year's imports from all sources and Soft Currency licences on a quota of 10 per cent. of half of their best year's imports from all countries including Japan

6. Licences will also be issued for the import of Yarn Spun from Silk Waste from soft currency countries to the categories (b), (c), (d) & (e) mentioned above. Applicants of category (b), (c) & (d) should apply in the same way as for Raw Silk and those of category (e) should apply by the due dates to the Import Trade Controllers at the ports. Licences will be issued to applicants of category (b) at the rate of Rs. 26 per powerloom and to applicants of category (c) at the rate of Rs. 3 per spindle. Applicants of category (d) will be given one month's requirements as certified by the State Directors of Industries. Licences will be issued to established importers on a quota of 40 per cent. of half of their best year's imports from all sources. No licences will ordinarily issue to the consumers of Twisted Yarn but if Twisted Yarn is required for any specialised industrial use and the application is accompanied by a certificate and a recommendation issued by the Secretary, Central Silk Board in that behalf the licences will be made valid for Twisted Yarn to the extent recommended by the Secretary to the Silk Board.

7. A separate quota of Raw Silk has been allocated for the Zari Industry and actual users of Raw Silk for this industry should apply to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi by the dates prescribed in the Ministry of Commerce Public Notice laying down the policy for the period January-June 1951 and in accordance with the principles governing the issue of licences for this period. Their applications should be supported by the certificates issued by the State Directors of Industries showing their 6 monthly requirements and the purpose for which Raw Silk is required, namely, for the Zari Industry. The basis of licensing in respect of this industry will be worked out after all the applications have been received.

R. J. PRINGLE, Jt. Secy.